

GAP

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when
The steely gauler is the friend of men. *Sh. Meaf. for Meaf.*
I know not how or why my furly gauler,
Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Clemens.*
From the polite part of mankind she had been banished
immured, till the death of her gauler *Tatler, N^o. 53.*
GAP. n. f. [from *gape*.]
1. An opening in a broken fence.
Behold the despair,
By custom and covetous pates,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tuffer's Husbandry.*
With terrors and with furies to the bounds
And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a spacious gap disclos'd
Into the waste deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Bushes are most lasting of any for dead hedges, or to mend
gaps. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
I fought for a man, says God, that should make up the
hedge, and stand in the gap before me, for the land that I
should not destroy it. *Rogers, Sermon 18.*
2. A breach.
The loss of that strong city concerned the Christian com-
monweal: manifold and lamentable miseries afterwards en-
sued by the opening of that gap, not unto the kingdom of
Hungary only, but to all that side of Christendom. *Knollet.*
3. A passage.
He's made master
Of th' rolls and the king's secretary: further
Stands in the gap, and treads for more preferment. *Shaksp.*
So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him rustling in the wood. *Dryden.*
4. An avenue; an open way.
The former kings of England passed into them a great part
of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended,
and perhaps well deserved, yet now such a gap of mischief lies
open thereby, that I could wish it were well stoppt. *Spenser.*
5. A hole; a deficiency.
If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose,
it would make a great gap in your honour. *Shak. King Lear.*
Nor is it any botch or gap at all in the works of nature.
More's Antidote against Atheism.
6. Any interstice; a vacuity.
Each one demand, and answer to his part
Perform'd in this wide gap of time, since first
We were dissever'd. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*
That I might sleep out this great gap of time my An-
tony is away. *Shakspere's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To make 'twixt words and lines huge gaps,
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden sur-
prising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a
third can fill the gap with laughing. *Swift's Gentle Conversation.*
7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation
of two successive vowels.
The hiatus, or gap between two words, is caused by two
vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*
8. To stop a GAP, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to
hedges mended with dead bushes, till the quicksets will grow.
His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and stopping gaps. *Swift.*
GAP-TOOTHED. adj. [gap and tooth.] Having interstices be-
tween the teeth.
The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each
other as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad-
speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
TO GAZE. *v. n.* [zeapan, Saxon.]
1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.
Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakspere.*
Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to
man; for that that causeth gaping and stretching is when the
spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbutnot.*
She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.
As callow birds,
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;
And at each least that stirs, each blast of wind,
Gape for the food which they must never find.
As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*
3. To desire earnestly; to crave. *With fer.*
To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave for her due tribute gapes. *Denham.*
To thy fortune be not thou a slave;
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?

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And thou, who gapest for my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear. *Dryden's Pers.*
4. With after.
What shall we say of those who spend their days in gaping
after court-favour and preferments? *L'Estrange.*
5. With at.
Many have gaped at the church revenues; but, before they
could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the
church-yard. *South's Sermons.*
6. To open in fissures or holes.
If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should gape
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*
May that ground gape, and swallow me alive,
Where I shall kneel to him that slew my father. *Sh. H. VI.*
The great horse-muffel, with the fine shell, doth gape and
shut as the oysters do. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The reception of one is as different from the admission of
the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of
the plough, and when it gapes and greedily opens itself to drink
in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South.*
The mouth of a little artery and nerve gapes into the cavity
of these vessels. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
7. To open with a breach.
The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her gaping side. *Dryden.*
That all these actions can be performed by aliment; as well
as medicines, is plain; by observing the effects of different
substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open
and gape by a wound. *Arbutnot.*
8. To open; to have an hiatus.
There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel
gaping on another for want of a cesura in this whole poem.
Dryden's Æn. Dedication.
9. To make a noise with open throat.
And, if my muse can through past ages see,
That noisy, nauseous, gaping fool is he. *Reformers.*
10. To stare with hope or expectation.
Others will gape t' anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foretell
What shall, and what shall never be. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
11. To stare with wonder.
Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the
mad imagination of the dawner; and the end of all this to
cause laughter: a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the
mob to gaze at. *Dryden's Duffresne.*
Where elevated o'er the gaping crowd,
Clasp'd in the board the perjurd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*
12. To stare irreverently.
They have gaped upon me with their mouth. *Jeb xvi. 10.*
GAPER. n. f. [from *gape*.]
1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who stares foolishly.
3. One who longs or craves.
The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well
near into every gaper's mouth. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*
**GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: so Eadgar is a happy
weapon; Ethelgar, a noble weapon. Gihson's Cædmon.**
TO GAR. *v. a.* [giera, Islandick.] To cause; to make. It
is still in use in Scotland.
Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs yorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved loss forlorn. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
GARB. n. f. [garbe, French.]
1. Dress; cloaths; habit.
Thus Bellal, with words cloath'd in reason's garb,
Counsell'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
He puts himself into the garb and habit of a professor of
physick, and sets up. *L'Estrange, Fable 37.*
2. Fashion of dress.
Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their garb, but not their cloaths, did wear. *Denham.*
3. Exterior appearance.
This is some fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A faucy roughness, and confines the garb
Quite from his nature. *Shakspere's King Lear.*
GARBAGE. n. f. [garbage, Spanish.] This etymology is very
doubtful.
1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is
separated and thrown away.
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both

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Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*
Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will fate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on garbage. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*
A flum more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old Anupicy and aug'ry,
That out of garbages of cattle
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
Who, without aversion, ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd? *Reformers.*
When you receive condign punishment, you run to your
confessor, that parcel of guts and garbage. *Lryd. Span. Fryar.*
GARBEL. n. f. A plank next the keel of a ship. *Bailey.*
GARBIDGE. n. f. Corrupted for garbage.
All shavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and garblidge
is good manure for land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GARBISH. n. f. Corrupted from garbage.
In Newfound land they improve their ground with the gar-
bish of fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO GARBLE. *v. a.* [garbellare, Italian.] To sift; to part;
to separate the good from the bad.
But you who fathers and traditions take,
And garble some, and some you quite forsake. *Dryden.*
Had our author let down this command without garbling,
as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made
directly against him. *Locke.*
The understanding works to collate, combine, and garble
the images and ideas, the imagination and memory present to
it. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
GARBLER. n. f. [from *garble*.] He who separates one part
from another.
A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the
projectors, or at least the garblers of it. *Swift's Examiner.*
GARBOL. n. f. [garbouille, French; ga buglio, Italian.] Dis-
order; tumult; uproar. *Hammer.*
Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What garbols she awak'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
GARD. n. f. [garde, French.] Wardship; care; custody.
GARDEN. n. f. [gard, Welsh; jardin, French; giardino,
Italian.]
1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordi-
nary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out
for pleasure.
Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shaksp.*
My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourn,
I saw good strawberries in your garden there. *Shaksp. R. III.*
In the royal ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens
for all the months in the year. *Bacon's Essays.*
In every garden should be provided flowers, fruit, shade and
water. *Temple.*
2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant garden of great Italy. *Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.*
3. GARDEN is often used in composition for hortensis, or be-
longing to a garden.
GARDEN-MOULD. n. f. Mould fit for a garden.
They delight most in rich black garden-mould, that is deep
and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay. *Mortimer.*
GARDEN-TILLAGE. n. f. Tillage used in cultivating gar-
dens.
Peas and beans are what belong to garden tillage as well as
that of the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
GARDEN-WARE. n. f. The produce of gardens.
A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and
garden-ware than gravel. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO GARDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden;
to lay out gardens.
At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or garden'd well. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
When ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to
build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening
were the greater perfection. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
GARDENER. n. f. [from *garden*.] He that attends or culti-
vates gardens.
Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are
gardeners; so that, if we will plant nettles, or sow lettuce,
the power lies in our will. *Shakspere's Othello.*
Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have
sown onions or turnips. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The gardener may lop religion as he please. *Havel.*
The life and felicity of an excellent gardener is preferable
to all other diversions. *Evelyn's Calendar.*
Then let the learned gard'ner mark with care
The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear. *Dryd.*
GARDENING. n. f. [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or
planting gardens.
My compositions in gardening are after the Pindarick man-
ner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without

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affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator, N^o. 477.*
GARE. n. f. Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Dict.*
GARGARISM. n. f. [γαργαρισμός; gargarisme, French.] A
liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. *Quincy.*
Apoplegmatisms and gargarisms draw the rheum down by
the palate. *Bacon's Natural History.*
TO GARGARIZE. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; gargariser, French.]
To wash the mouth with medicated liquors.
Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or gargarized, doth ease the
hiccough; for that it is astrigent, and inhibiteth the motion
of the spirit. *Bacon's Natural History.*
This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx;
as when we gargarize. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
GARGET. n. f. A distemper in cattle.
The garget appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder
parts. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
TO GARGLE. *v. a.* [garguiller, French; gargolare, Ital.]
To gargle, German, the throat.
1. To wash the throat with some liquor not suffered imme-
diately to descend.
Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate. *Harvey.*
The excision made, the bleeding will soon be stoppt by gar-
gling with oxycrate. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next gargle well their throats. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper use.
Those which only warble long,
And gorgle in their throats a song.
So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonsense gorgl'd in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton.*
GARGLE. n. f. [from the verb.] A liquor with which the
throat is washed.
His throat was washed with one of the gargles set down in
the method of cure. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
GARGLION. n. f. An exudation of nervous juice from a
bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immovable
tumour. *Quincy.*
GARGOL. n. f. A distemper in hogs.
The signs of the gargol in hogs are, hanging down of the
head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite. *Mortimer.*
GARLAND. n. f. [garlands, gairland, French.] A wreath of
branches or flowers.
Strephon, with heavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A garland made, on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitfuntide to bear. *Sidney.*
With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your garland. *Shakspere.*
A reeling world will never stand upright,
'Till Richard wear the garland of the realm.
—How! wear the garland! do it thou mean the crown?
—Ay, my good lord. *Shakspere's Richard III.*
Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a garland for her head. *Dryden's Fables.*
Vanquish again; though she be gone,
Whose garland crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign; though she has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior.*
Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded garlands bloom anew. *Pope.*
GARLICK. n. f. [gar, Saxon, a lance, and leek, the leek that
shoots up in blades. *Skinners.*]
It has a bulbous root, consisting of many small tubercles
included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers consist
of six leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the stalk;
and are succeeded by subrotund fruit, divided into three cells,
which contain roundish seeds. *Milner.*
Garlick is of an extremely strong, and to most people a dis-
agreeable smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is an
extremely active and penetrating medicine, as may be proved
by applying plaisters of garlick to the soles of the feet, which
will in a very little time give a strong smell to the breath.
Issues will smell strongly of garlick three or four hours after a
person has eaten it; and given to fowls, it communicates its
taste strongly to their flesh, and in some degree to their eggs.
Bruised, and laid on any tender part of the skin, it corrodes it,
and raises blisters. Some are very fond of it in food; and a
little of it is not only agreeable this way, but assists digestion,
and strengthens the stomach. *Bill.*
Garlick has, of all our plants, the greatest strength, affords
most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat
little flesh. *Temple.*
'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;
Each clove of garlick is a sacred pow'r:
Religious nations fure, and blest abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate's Juven.*
GARLICK Pear-tree. n. f.
It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of four petals or
leaves, which stand erect, the lower part being occupied by a
number of chives: the pointal, which is fixed on a long foot-
stalk,
10 C